

usually on the half-and-half plan. He added that there was nothing whatever to limit the government in its appropriations for improvements in the District under existing law. Congress must be made, such as appropriations for national objects here.

National "In a Sense."

"Is not every appropriation for the District really for a national object?" asked Senator Works.

"Yes, in a sense," replied Mr. Macfarland, "but there is a municipal government here for which appropriations must be made, such as schools, etc."

Mr. Gard asked how the present appropriations made by the government are applied.

"To all the expenses of the District," said Mr. Macfarland.

"You speak of the municipality here," said Senator Works, "but is not the municipal government a mere shadow? It has no authority."

"Of course the municipal government is under the direction of Congress," answered Mr. Macfarland, "I was merely speaking of it in order to distinguish the expenditures which are municipal in nature from those of the federal government for national monuments and national buildings."

Representative Rainey asked who pays for the grading of streets outside of the old boundary of the city, and Mr. Macfarland replied that it was taken care of under the half-and-half plan unless the owners of property paid for it themselves. He spoke of many real estate developments wherein the promoters of the property paid for the opening of the streets, grading, etc.

Further Interrogation.

In response to a question from Representative Cooper, Mr. Macfarland brought before the committee clearly the point that with very slight exceptions the half-and-half plan had been followed unflinchingly since 1878. He said, however, that there has been a change of the policy of acquiring small parks and that recent acquisitions along this line had resulted in the assessment of neighboring property owners for benefits.

In this connection, he mentioned the Borland amendment, recently enacted, by which property owners share with the District and United States government the burden of the cost of street paving.

"The trouble with the Borland amendment," said Mr. Macfarland, "is that it does not provide for a general plan of development in the interest of the whole city."

"It is also a matter of compulsion," said Senator Works.

"There are injustices," said Mr. Macfarland.

Further on Senator Works suggested that there should not be any limitation on the government's power to appropriate for the District of Columbia.

"There is nothing in the acts of Congress," replied Mr. Macfarland, "preventing the United States from paying more than 50 per cent for the cost of maintaining the District. It is more than 50 per cent."

Just before the close of the morning session Senator Works suggested that the committee should summon several senators and representatives who are known to the committee as the "Borland group," and present a list to Senator Chilton containing the names of Senators Kenyon and James and former Senators Blackburn, and Representatives Page, Crisp, Ben Johnson and former Representative Proctor.

Mr. Macfarland's statement to the committee is published elsewhere in The Star today.

Senator Works' Plan Makes U. S. Wholly Responsible for Maintenance of Capital City

Senator Works' suggestion, drawn up in the form of a proposed resolution, provides in the first paragraph that the committee convey to the United States all property of the District of Columbia of every kind and nature, and that in consideration thereof the United States government "does hereby assume and will pay all the debts of every kind and nature of the said District of Columbia."

Further, the suggestion reads:

"2. That the municipality of the District of Columbia shall upon such conveyance of its property be, and it is hereby, dissolved, and become a part of the United States, and the District of Columbia shall be known and designated as the city of Washington, and said city of Washington shall be a part of the United States, and under the direct ownership, control and supervision of the United States government, and the intervention of any municipal corporation or body."

That until otherwise provided by act of Congress the officers of the District of Columbia shall be, and continue as, officers of the national government, and shall perform for the government the same duties now performed for the District of Columbia, and be subject to all laws and rules of the United States in force as to their appointment, terms of office and removal.

Taxes to Go Into U. S. Treasury.

"4. All privately owned property, trades, franchises, licenses and the like in the District of Columbia, hereafter to be known as the city of Washington, shall be subject to reasonable and just taxes to be levied, assessed and collected by the government, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the United States Treasury for the use of the government."

All expenses of the city of Washington shall be paid by the government made by Congress, without regard to any taxes collected from privately owned property, and the property owners within the District shall be responsible for the purpose and intention of these resolutions being to constitute a District of Columbia, hereafter to be known as the city of Washington, the cost of which shall be paid by the government, and shall be responsible for its government, maintenance and support, and shall be relieved of all control over the same."

That the District of Columbia shall be a part of the United States, and the District of Columbia shall be known and designated as the city of Washington, and said city of Washington shall be a part of the United States, and under the direct ownership, control and supervision of the United States government, and the intervention of any municipal corporation or body."

Different Basis for Taxes.

"6. Until otherwise provided by act of Congress, taxes shall be levied, assessed and collected as now provided by law, except that the same shall not be based upon the estimated expenses of the District, or the on-half thereof, but upon a reasonable and just estimate of the obligations of property owners and residents of the District, as compared with the obligations of the municipalities resulting to them from the maintenance and support of the city and the government, in which they live and own property."

THOMAS CONWAY DIES.

Employee of the G. P. O. and Union Civil War Veteran.

Thomas Conway, eighty years old, an employee of the government printing office since 1887, and a Union veteran of the civil war, died today. Funeral services are to be held Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock at the residence of his nephew, Thomas McGrath, 829 4th street northeast, thence to St. Aloysius church, where mass will be said at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Conway was a native of Ireland, having been born December 25, 1837. Coming to this country some years before the civil war, he enlisted as a member of the Company of the 1st Maine Infantry, serving therein until 1862.

He was appointed to a position in the government printing office from the District of Columbia in 1867. In 1868 he was appointed a member of the watch force, which position he held at the time of his death.

E. S. MARLOW DIES

After Long Illness

Was an Official of Potomac Electric Power Company for Many Years.

HAD WIDE ACQUAINTANCE IN ENGINEERING CIRCLES

Was Born in This City August 23, 1864, and Educated in the City Schools—Funeral Wednesday.



EDWIN S. MARLOW.

Edwin S. Marlow, manager of the commercial department of the Potomac Electric Power Company, and one of the prominent business men of Washington, died shortly before 7 o'clock this morning, after an illness of several months, at his home, 3172 17th street northwest.

Funeral services, arrangements for which have not been completed, are to be held at St. Thomas' Episcopal church at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith officiating. Interment is to be in Congressional cemetery.

Mr. Marlow died as the result of complications of the liver. Last January he was operated upon at Garfield Hospital where he was confined until the middle of April. For several months he was able to be about and resumed his duties with the electric light company. A recurrence of the complaint, however, necessitated his removal to Garfield Hospital early in September for a second operation. At that time it was realized that Mr. Marlow's condition was extremely serious, and that his recovery was highly doubtful. He was, however, slightly less than two weeks ago he was removed to his home. He was unconscious all of yesterday.

More Than Thirty Years' Service.

For more than thirty years Mr. Marlow had been engaged in the electrical business and he had a country-wide acquaintance in engineering and commercial circles.

He started to work as an office boy and assistant bookkeeper for the United States Electric Light Company, predecessor of the Potomac Electric Power Company, in the days when the opportunities for the sale of electric current were limited. He served in various capacities in the company, eventually being made manager and treasurer, positions which he held until the time of the consolidation with the Potomac Electric Power Company. He was the greatest friend of customers and the manager of the company's commercial department.

He held a position that was unique in a city of circles. Serving in a community in which manufacturing plants are practically unknown, and in which, therefore, the sale of electricity is necessarily limited, his efforts were directed to the extension of business among other classes of customers and in this work Mr. Marlow was particularly successful.

Promoted Electric Vehicles.

Mr. Marlow was to a large degree responsible for the establishment in this city of a section of the Electric Vehicle Association of America, and he served as chairman of the section until recently, when he was elected president. Washington is among the foremost cities in point of electric vehicles in use, particularly of the passenger type. Before the war the electric car was the only means of transportation for the masses, and Mr. Marlow was a leading part in the organization of the National Electric Vehicle Association, which had charge of the convention of the National Association of the Electric Vehicle Association and a member of the national committees of the organization.

Mr. Marlow was widely known in illuminating engineering circles of the country. He was a member of the National Electric Light Association and of the Illuminating Engineering Society, and he was a member of the general convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society, which had charge of the convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society, held in this city recently.

Member of Many Organizations.

He was a member of many local organizations, and he was always an enthusiastic participant in their activities. He was a member of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club, the Rotary Club, the Columbia Country Club, Blue Ridge Lodge, No. 32, F. A. M., and was also a Shriner. Mr. Marlow was a charter member of Temple-Noyes Lodge and one of its most active members.

Mr. Marlow was born in this city August 23, 1864. He was educated in the Washington public schools. He was employed at the Second National Bank for a short time before entering the employ of the Potomac Electric Power Company. Mr. Marlow was married twice, his first wife, who was a Miss Mary E. Marlow, died in 1908. He is survived by a son, Leroy Marlow, who is employed in the Potomac Electric Power Company, and two daughters, Jeanette, aged five, and Edwin S. Marlow, Jr., aged three.

DIES WHILE ON TRAIN.

Mrs. Ada Bolling of New Orleans Victim of Heart Disease.

Mrs. Ada Bolling, thirty-eight years old, wife of James Bolling, 125 North Desmore street, New Orleans, La., died in a Pullman car while on her way to this city this morning. Her husband found her wife dead about the time the train left Alexandria.

The body was brought to this city and taken to an undertaking establishment. Coroner Nevitt made an investigation and gave a certificate of death from heart disease. It is probable that the body will be taken to New Orleans.

RUSSIANS WINNING SOUTH OF DVINSK

Petrograd Reports Continuance of Successes Along an Extensive Front.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT RIGA; VICTORY IN THE BALANCE

Berlin Admits Enemy Has Taken Offensive on One Part of the Line.

BERLIN, October 25, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Heavy fighting is still in progress for possession of the Baltic port of Riga. The official report given out here today mentions no further progress for the Germans, and indicates that the Russians are now on the offensive on one part of the Riga front.

PETROGRAD, October 25, via London, 2:55 p.m.—Successes for the Russians are continuing along the entire front south of Dvinsk, while the energetic efforts being made by the Germans in the vicinity of Riga have not succeeded in shaking the position of the Russians along that part of the front.

The military authorities here regard the situation around Riga as quite satisfactory at present.

Hard Battle Near Dvinsk.

They declare also that the capture of Ilkoot by the Germans has not altered conditions at Dvinsk, the position of which city remains strong in spite of a renewal of the battle with furious energy in the immediate vicinity to the north and south.

However, it is semi-officially commented "it is unwise to venture a prediction, since the future may bring unexpected results and even change the entire position through a break on one side or the other. Everything depends, of course, on how the position shapes itself during the fighting now in progress."

Think It Final Snuff.

LONDON, October 25.—Fighting on the Riga-Dvinsk front has broken out with renewed intensity. Though the Germans apparently have been losing heavily, they have captured the village of Ropa, southeast of Riga, and have taken Ilkoot, northwest of Dvinsk. The tone of dispatches from Petrograd, however, is hopeful, and while it is seen that Riga may fall, the belief is expressed that there will be no recurrence of the familiar dashing Teutonic military situation, but that the Germans are planning a final snuff before settling down in winter quarters.

Views of Russian Staff.

The following statement from a high authority, representing the views of the Russian staff regarding the Russian military situation, has been received here from Russian headquarters:

"From May till October the Russian army has been subjected to uninterrupted blows along a front of 700 miles. The Austro-Germans have applied every possible means, not only in the form of military operations, but also such as are forbidden by international treaties, in order to increase the pressure against us. Masses of their troops were flung against this front and sent to destruction regardless of losses. Military history does not afford another example of such a prolonged and prolonged action the high quality of the Russian army, under the difficulties and arduous conditions of retreat have been demonstrated afresh."

Army Retains Morale.

"Notwithstanding his obstinacy in fighting and his persistency in carrying out maneuvers, the enemy is still confronted by an army which fully retains its strength and morale and its ability not only to offer staunch and successful resistance, but to assume the offensive and inflict blows which have been demonstrated by the events of recent days."

"This affords the best proof that the Austro-Germans have failed to destroy or even disorganize our army. Seeing that they failed in that effort during five months which were most favorable to them, it would be impossible for them to repeat the Galician and Vistula exploits now that the success of the allies in the west have complicated the strategic position. The crisis has passed favorably for us. We stand more firmly in our position in the advanced Vistula theater, where we were enveloped on three sides in 1913 and 1914. The center of our empire unexhausted by war."

OUTPUT OF COTTON GINS.

Total of 5,713,347 Bales of Growth of 1915.

The third cotton ginning crop of the season, compiled from reports of census bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt, and issued today, announced that 5,713,347 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915 had been ginned prior to October 18. This compared with 7,619,747 bales, or 47.3 per cent of the entire crop ginned prior to October 18 last year; 6,975,518 bales, or 49.3 per cent, in 1913; and 6,874,206 bales, or 51.0 per cent, in 1912.

Included in the ginnings were 54,422 round bales, compared with 15,339 last year, 49,030 in 1913 and 41,149 in 1912. Sea island cotton included numbered 40,257 bales, compared with 30,078 bales last year, 39,030 in 1913 and 31,149 bales in 1912 and 15,960 bales in 1912.

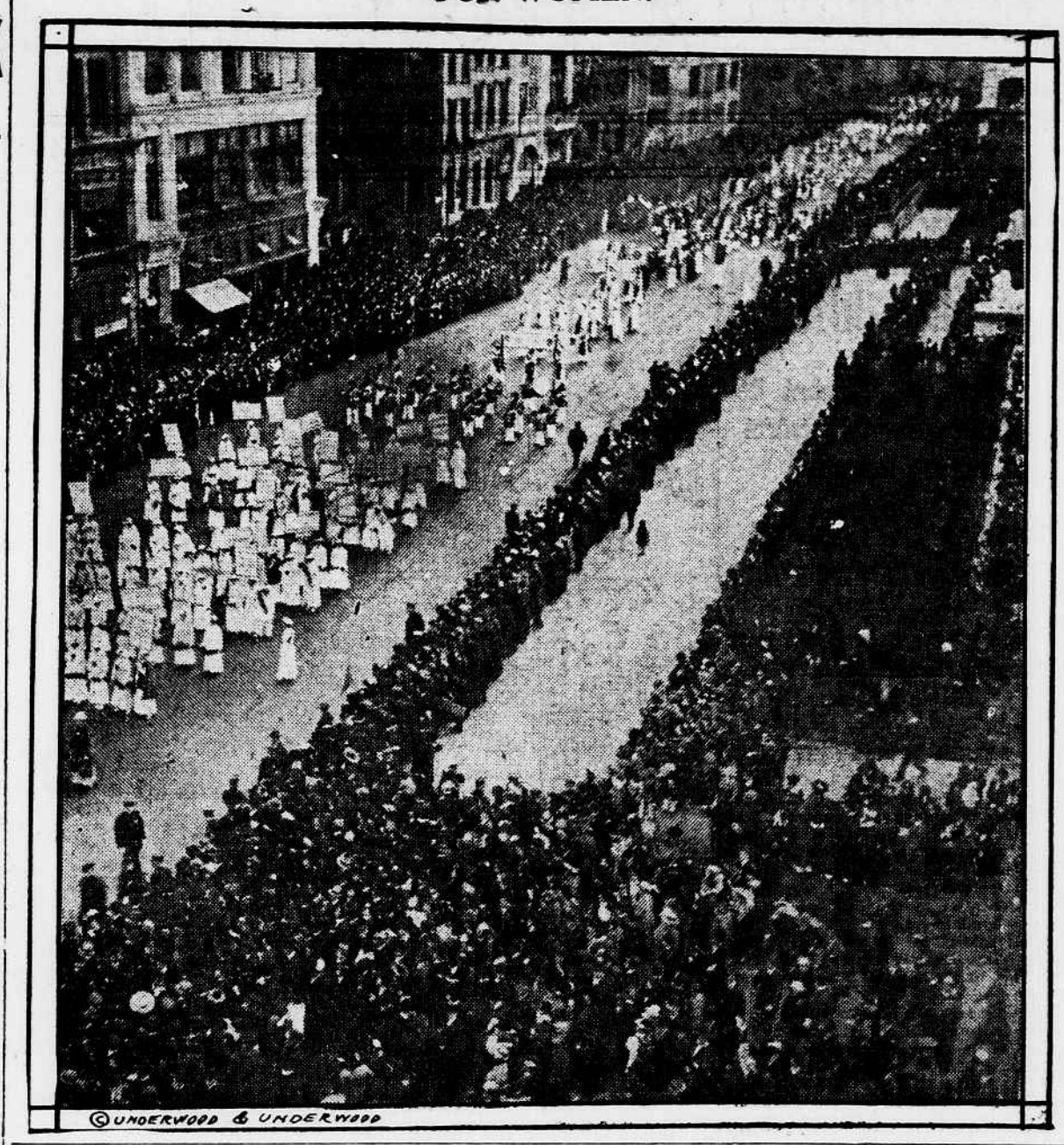
President Pays Tribute to Poet.

President Wilson today consented to become a patron of the movement to purchase the birthplace of the poet, Henry W. Longfellow, at Portland, Me. He already is honorary president of the International Longfellow Association.

Church Conference Change.

The next session of the Baltimore A. M. E. conference will be held at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Washington, instead of Bethel Church, Baltimore, a change having been made by agreement. The conference has not met here since 1909.

PARADE OF NEW YORK'S SUFFRAGISTS IN APPEAL FOR VOTES FOR WOMEN.



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

FORNEY PLEADS GUILTY TO ATTACKING SCHNEIDER

Remanded to Jail to Be Sentenced Following Trial of Carlisle and Bowers.

He held up on the northwestern front, on the Save and Danube. Military circles here believe that the Austro-Germans will resume the offensive in the north until the Bulgarians, by gaining a definite success, are able to effect a junction with them."

Failed to Cut Railway.

GRADEK, Serbia, October 23, via Saloniki and Paris October 25.—The double attempt of the Bulgarians to cut the railway at Veles and in the Volandovo sector has been completely defeated.



TOM G. FORNEY.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 25.—Thomas G. Forney, who is indicted in connection with the attack made upon T. Franklin Schneider of Washington, D. C., in the Hotel Anderson, June 21, pleaded guilty in criminal court this morning before Judge L. L. Davis to the charge of attacking Schneider.

He was remanded to jail, to be sentenced following the trial of H. C. Carlisle and John Bowers, who were indicted for the same offense. Forney, who is charged with conspiracy, and also entered a plea of nolo contendere to a charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony.

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Bombardment of Dedeagatch.

The bombardment of Dedeagatch caused the death of ten civilians and over a thousand soldiers, and there also were a large number of soldiers wounded, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens.

No News of British.

If the British forces have left Saloniki, news of their movements has been disclosed. Reports from various sources say the entente powers have revised their original plans and now purpose to land a tremendous contingent at Saloniki. This would serve the double purpose of meeting the demands of Greece and of giving effective assistance to Serbia.

ATHENS ENTERS A DENIAL.

No Understanding Exists Between Greek and Bulgarian Governments.

PARIS, October 25.—An authorized statement made public in Athens, says the Hays News Agency, denied categorically the reports current in the Balkan capitals that an understanding exists between Greece and Bulgaria. The Athens government also denies that it is occupying any portion of Serbian territory for the purpose of protecting Saloniki.

Death of Mrs. Ella N. Cross.

Word has been received of the death Thursday in Brooklyn of Mrs. Ella Thorbeck Cross, widow of Samuel Cross, both of whom at one time were well known in local musical and social circles. The body was brought to Washington and placed in a vault in Congressional cemetery by a son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. Macy Starbuck.

BULGARS DEFEATED BY FRENCH TROOPS; SERBS LOSE USKUP

(Continued from First Page.)

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Failed to Cut Railway.

GRADEK, Serbia, October 23, via Saloniki and Paris October 25.—The double attempt of the Bulgarians to cut the railway at Veles and in the Volandovo sector has been completely defeated.

Yesterday (Friday) the attack on Veles was given up and the entire available Bulgarian strength was directed southward from Iip along the Gradek river, spreading out over a five-mile front and comprising the villages of Rabor, Volandovo, Pinaud, Vozel, Karkova, Kachova and Hodova, with its objective a short stretch where the railway, running along the east bank of the Vardar river between two bridges, is most pregnable at the Strumitsa station.

French Left in Possession.

The attack, although furious, immediately developed the inferiority of the Bulgarians in contact with the experienced troops of France and England. Heavy losses are reported along the entire line.

"Reduction of the cost of living, economy in administration, free export tolls for coastwise American shipping, maintenance of the merit system in the civil service, protection of the rights of American citizens abroad and avoidance of legislation inimical to legitimate business interests. Every citizen who reads either the newspaper or government reports knows that this administration has been the most extravagant in American history because of its foreign relations. The men whom his policies have kept out of work will not, however, be cajoled by a plea that he has kept them out of a war in which we never had any business to be, anyway."

"Nevertheless, the republican party, even if we were not willing to say so, it shall have first place. We are entirely willing to contrast the diplomacy of Seward and Blaine and Root and Hay with that of Bryan and Lansing and Wilson."

The columns of Mr. Wilson's notes to Germany and Mr. Blaine's notes to Italy. We do not regard a 'strict' action as a 'strict' action. We regard, as equal to a 'Perdianis alive or I would die,' which produced results."

RETURNS TO INTERNED SHIP.

Dr. W. H. Schler Only Went to Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department today received from Rear Admiral Beatty, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, notice of the return to his ship of Dr. W. H. Schler, a commissioned officer aboard one of the interned German vessels at Norfolk. Dr. Schler had been granted leave of absence, with permission to go to Johns Hopkins University to take a special course. However, after the disappearance of two other commissioned officers and six warrant officers Dr. Schler was directed to return to his ship. He was the first telegram, and investigation developed the fact that it was not delivered to him. He returned immediately upon the receipt of the second telegram sent him.

ZEALANDIA IS LOCATED AT A MEXICAN PORT

American Steamer Suspected as Fitting Out as a German Raider Has Cargo of Rosin.

The American steamer Zealandia, which has been under investigation by customs authorities on charges that she had sailed from Panama sea to sea, was located by British agents at Campeche, Mexico, with a cargo of rosin.

MAJORITY LINER ABANDONED.

Crew Rescued From Burning Craft Carrying Cotton Goods.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 25.—The majority liner Colorado, which sailed from Charleston last night with cotton for New York, caught fire and was abandoned, according to a wireless message received here today from the steamer Suwanee. The Suwanee reported the burning vessel had been sighted off Cape Romain, thirty miles north of here. Another report was that a Merchants and Miners ship had rescued the crew. The Colorado did not carry passengers.

Washingtonians in British Army.

Efforts are being made through the Department of State looking to the return to his home in this city of Milton Payne, son of F. D. Payne, proprietor of a Washington restaurant, who is serving with the British Army. Payne, with another Washington boy, was one of a group of some twenty odd Americans who enlisted at the same time. He is at present recovering from an injury in one of the English hospitals.

G. O. P. LEADERS ATTACK DEMOCRATIC POLICIES

Senator Bourne Declares "Europe Will Not Decide the Presidency of the United States."

Republican Publicity Association Says Administration Has Violated Pledges to the People.

Although Republicans Admit that the European War has the center of the stage and that they believe the democrats will take advantage of the situation to confuse political issues, the G. O. P. leaders assert that by campaign time the soup kitchen will take precedence over the diplomatic situation between this country and the central powers of Europe. According to a statement sent out by former Senator Jonathan Bourne from the Republican Publicity Association, "The trenches of war will receive from the American vision as winter approaches, and the soup kitchen of New York will loom up bigger than ever. Europe will not decide the presidency of the United States. We shall decide that matter for ourselves, and the decision will be based on a full consideration of which party is the better under a complete desire for 'America first'."

Mr. Bourne declares the democrats have violated pledges, and specifies as follows:

"Reduction of the cost of living, economy in administration, free export tolls for coastwise American shipping, maintenance of the merit system in the civil service, protection of the rights of American citizens abroad and avoidance of legislation inimical to legitimate business interests. Every citizen who reads either the newspaper or government reports knows that this administration has been the most extravagant in American history because of its foreign relations. The men whom his policies have kept out of work will not, however, be cajoled by a plea that he has kept them out of a war in which we never had any business to be, anyway."

"Nevertheless, the republican party, even if we were not willing to say so, it shall have first place. We are entirely willing to contrast the diplomacy of Seward and Blaine and Root and Hay with that of Bryan and Lansing and Wilson."

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The Zealandia was one of several ships suspected by British agents of preparing to land tank ships carrying oil from the Mexican fields to the British navy.

Officials here see nothing irregular in the Zealandia carrying a cargo of rosin, except that there is no use whatever for that commodity in Mexico, but it is used for making shrapnel and for smoke-burning shells.

The Zealandia is said to have had the American colors on her hull painted out and to have hoisted the German flag while at sea, but that was denied by her owners.

In the French army are 1,027 Germans, 1,369 Austrians and Hungarians and 592 Turks.

NUMBER OF GIRLS TRAPPED BY BLAZE

Only Ten of the Thirty-Two in Dr. Booker T. Washington Burning Factory, Pittsburgh, Are Accounted For.

PITTSBURGH, October 25.—Fire this afternoon in a feed store on the North Side spread to a box factory where a large number of girls were employed. As the flames rushed upward through the building frightened girls ran to the windows and without hesitation began jumping to the street. In an incredibly short time the entire structure was wrapped in flames, and gathering crowds in the streets heard the screams of those unable to reach the windows.

One Death Results.

Seven women were quickly gathered from the sidewalk and hurried to a nearby hospital, where one died soon after being admitted.

The factory was operated by the Union Paper Box Company, and officers said thirty-two girls were at work when the fire broke out. Seven of them jumped and three were taken out of the flames before the building collapsed, leaving twenty-two unaccounted for.

VENICE BOMBARDED BY ENEMY AIRMEN

Church Roof Crushed and Bomb Falls in St. Mark Piazzetta.

ROME, October 25, via Paris, 4:25 p.m.—Teutonic aeroplanes last night made two separate attacks with incendiary bombs on the city of Venice, according to an official announcement given out here today.

One of the bombs fell upon the roof of a church and crushed the ceiling, which was ornamented with sculpture. Another missile fell upon the piazzetta of the Cathedral of St. Mark and in front of the Ducal Palace.

Official Announcement.

The text of the statement follows: "Enemy aeroplanes made two attacks, separated by a short interval, upon Venice last night, throwing many bombs, some of which were incendiary. The first attack was at about 10 p.m. 'One bomb fell on the roof of the Church of the Scalz, it crushed the ceiling, which was ornamented with sculpture, and set fire to piles of wood. A second incendiary bomb fell upon the piazzetta of the Cathedral of St. Mark, in front of the Ducal Palace, without causing any damage. Five other bombs fell either in canals or upon places in the city, where only slight damage was produced."

No One Injured.

"The aeroplanes returned at about 11 p.m. One bomb fell in the court of an almshouse and set fire to a portion of the building. Two other bombs exploded without doing any damage. No one was hurt."

DR. WELLINGTON KOO TO REPRESENT CHINA HERE

Named to Succeed Kai Fu Shah as Chinese Minister to the United States.

PEKING, October 25.—President Yuan Shi-kai today announced the appointment of Dr. Wellington Koo, minister to Mexico, Peru and Cuba, to be Chinese minister to the United States in succession to Kai Fu Shah, who is recalled to Peking.

Dr. Koo came to Washington recently to get information on the Mexican situation prior to departing for Mexico City, to which place he had been named as the Chinese minister. He was entertained by Secretary Lansing and officials here. Although there was no confirmation at the time, a report was current that Dr. Koo would be named Chinese minister to the United States and Kai Fu Shah recalled because of his alleged failure to report comprehensively on the state of American public opinion regarding the Japanese-Chinese negotiations.

Dr. Koo was an under secretary in the Chinese foreign office until recently, and as such was a member of a diplomatic commission which conducted the negotiations in Peking with the Japanese minister. He speaks English perfectly, and is a graduate of Columbia University, where he received his doctorate.

Dr. Koo is a close friend of President Yuan Shi-kai, and said to be strongly sympathetic with the latter's plan for the conversion of the Chinese republic into a parliamentary monarchy.

Under his present appointment, Dr. Koo is to represent China at the appointment of Dr. Koo as a successor. It was said at the legation here that a rumor regarding the recall of Kai Fu Shah had been heard last week.

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